Empowers Revenue Sub-Division Officers to sanction Remission of irrecoverable arrears of Land Revenue up to a limit of Rs. 25 in each case.

READ—

Decision arrived at, at the Officers' meeting held at Mysore, during the Birthday week, in respect of delegation of powers to Sub-Division Officers, to sanction remissions of irrecoverable arrears of Land Revenue.

ORDER NO. R. 181-91—L. R. 330-27-5, DATED 10TH JULY 1928.

Government are pleased to direct that Sub-Division Officers may sanction the writing off of arrears of Land Revenue which are deemed irrecoverable, subject to the limit of Rs. 25 in any one case.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Prescribes certain returns to secure effective supervision of Village Panchayets.

ORDER NO. L. 8452-62—V. P. 69-27-1, DATED 23RD MAY 1928.

It has come to the notice of Government that Village Panchayets do not meet regularly, that many of them have not yet levied the local rates according to sections 36 and 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, and that in many others, the collection of rates is very slack and the arrears heavy. It would also appear that very little attention is paid to Village Improvement Works. This shows the urgent need for continuous vigilance in regard to this important work on the part of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinate officers. With a view to secure effective supervision of the Panchayets in the above directions, the accompanying forms showing the demand, collection and balance for each Village Panchayet, the amount spent on Village Improvement work, etc., are prescribed. These returns should be reviewed once a quarter by the Amildar for the Taluk, the Revenue Sub-Division Officer for the Sub-Division and the Deputy Commissioner for the whole District. The Revenue Commissioner should review the work for the whole State and submit a copy to Government.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

STATEMENT I.

Report of Progress of Village Improvement Works executed by the .....Panchayet, during the month of.....

Nature of work	Date of commencement of work	Amount of estimate	Outlay up to end of previous quarter	Current year's allotment		Voluntary contribution, if any	Total value of progress to end of second quarter		Remarks
				By Government	By Panchayet		Money	Labour	
I. Drinking water wells—									
1.									
2.									
3.									
II. Opening and maintenance of Village Improvement Roads.									
III. Miscellaneous works such as Village Halls, etc.									

Submitted to the Amildar,.....Taluk,
through the Village Panchayet Inspector.

Chairman of Village Panchayet.

Place.....
Date.....

STATEMENT II.

D. C. B. Statement of the Village Panchayet of.....Taluk,
.....District, for the quarter ending.....

Name of Taluk	Name of Hobli	Sl. No.	Name of Panchayets	Compulsory taxes levied under section 36				Arrears	Other taxes, cesses, rates and fees levied under section 37		
				Arrears	New demand	Collection and remission	Balance		New demand	Collection and remission	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Name of Taluk	Name of Hobli	Sl. No.	Name of Panchayets	Other items				Total				Remarks
				Arrears	New demand	Collection and remission	Balance	Arrears	New demand	Collection and remission	Balance	
				13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Opening of two Municipal High Schools at Dodballapur and Sagar.

READ—

Letter No. A3-7120-27-28—930, dated 20th June 1928, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, submitting, for the information of Government, the main features of a scheme for the institution of Municipal High Schools in the State and requesting sanction of Government to certain proposals, in this connection, for the starting of Municipal High Schools at Sagar and Dodballapur.

ORDER NO. D. 13775-78—EDN. 1000-27-5, DATED 30TH JUNE 1928.

The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the demand for more High Schools in the State has been insistent and that, as a result of Government being unable to start High Schools from State Funds in the near future, some of the Municipalities have approached the Department with proposals to start and maintain High Schools out of their own funds, assisted by suitable grants from the Government, in respect of equipment and maintenance. According to the scheme formulated, Government should make a grant of half the cost of the initial equipment of the school and

give a maintenance grant of half the recurring expenditure not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem per Form. The proposed scale of recurring expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Head Master	100—5—150
1 Senior Assistant	60—4—80
2 Assistants	40—4—60
1 Pandit	30—2—40
1 Drawing Master and Clerk	30—2—40
2 Peons on Rs. 10 each	
Contingent Grant	8
Provident Fund Contribution	23

It is proposed in addition to allow a sum of Rs. 100 per year for the purchase of books for the library and for renewals in the laboratory. The initial equipment in the case of each institution is estimated at Rs. 6,000 exclusive of the provision of a building suitable for the location of the school. Against this initial and recurring expenditure, there will be the monthly fee income which will be levied at rates not lower than those sanctioned for Government Schools. Free studentships are proposed to be given for not more than ten per cent of the strength of each class. The schools will be under the management of a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, District Educational Officer (*Ex-officio* members) a few non-officials to represent the Municipality and two additional members to represent the District Board, where the District Board have made a contribution for the maintenance of the Municipal High School in question. The responsibility of providing a suitable building for the location of the school will be on the Municipal Council and for this, no grant is proposed to be given by the Government.

The Director has proposed that two Municipal High Schools may be allowed to be started as an experimental measure under the above scheme, one in a Malnad Centre and the other in a Maidan Centre, namely, at Sagar and at Dodballapur. It is proposed to start only Fourth and Fifth Form Classes this year from the 2nd July; and it will therefore involve the appointment of one Graduate less than the number shown in the scale given in para 1 above. In this connection the Director of Public Instruction also proposes to loan the services of suitable men from the Education Department in the grade Rs. 75—10—125 for employment as Head Masters. As regards the Government share of expenditure on account of grants-in-aid to each of the two High Schools, as noted in the margin, he states that it will be met from the allotment for additional requirements in the next year's budget of the Department.

	Rs.
Lump sum grant towards equipment 1,250×2 ...	2,500
Grant towards recurring expenditure at Rs. 90 per mensem per School. ...	2,160
Total	4,660

Government have considered these proposals and are pleased generally to approve of the above scheme as an experimental measure and to sanction the Director's proposal to permit the Municipal Councils of Sagar and Dodballapur to open High Schools, on this basis with effect from the current academic year (2nd July 1928). To ensure the financial stability of the institution, Government further direct that a fund of not less than Rs. 5,000 should be assured by the Municipal Council concerned before the institution is opened in the respective centres. The Department will have the same control over these institutions as it has in the case of other Aided High Schools.

Government also approve of the Director's proposal to loan the services of two competent teachers from the Department, to be employed as Head Masters of the two new Municipal High Schools.

As regards the personnel of the Managing Committees, the Director is requested to constitute them in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Shimoga.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Abolishing the scheme of profit-sharing by Government on all licenses for Manganese and chrome and sanctioning the levy of a uniform rate of royalty on Manganese.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 5146-57—Geol. 73-23-1, dated 26th February 1924, passing orders regarding the grant of prospecting licenses for chrome, subject, among other conditions, to the payment by the licensees, of a share of the net profits (25%) derived in the business.

2. Government Order No. I. C. 2480-91—Geol. 49-24-1, dated 4th October 1924, passing orders regarding the grant of prospecting licenses in respect of manganese, subject, among other conditions, to the payment by the licensees, of a share of the net profits (25%) derived from the business.

3. Correspondence ending with Government Order No. I. C. 6545—Geol. 73-25-4, dated 23rd March 1926, reducing temporarily for a period of two years, from 1st April 1926, the rate of royalty on low grade manganese ore (44% and below) from Re. 0-12-0 per ton to Re. 0-6-0 per ton.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2402-2, dated 10th April 1928, from the Director of Geology, furnishing information regarding the revenue realised by way of royalty, as well as a share of net profits in respect of chrome and manganese, and recommending, for reasons stated, that (1) the profit-sharing scheme be abandoned, (2) a uniform flat rate of royalty at Re. 0-10-0 per ton be levied in respect of all manganese, irrespective of the grade of ore, the rate of royalty on chrome ore being, however, continued as at present and (3) the revised arrangements be sanctioned for a period of two years from 1st April 1928.

ORDER NO. D. 13782-94—GEOL. 133-27-4, DATED 30TH JUNE 1928.

From the report of the Director, Government consider that the scheme of profit-sharing which has now been in force for some time has not fulfilled anticipations. The working of the scheme has been attended with practical difficulties and in view of the speculative nature of mining, it has been urged that the claim to a share of profits in addition to a tonnage royalty is not reasonable. The Board of Industries and Commerce has expressed the opinion that the payment to Government should take the form of only royalty the rates of which are determined with reference to the circumstances of each case.

Government agree with the Director and direct that the scheme be abolished in respect of both manganese and chrome.

2. Regarding royalty, the Director states that the present rate on chrome, namely, Rs. 1-8-0 per ton, is suitable and needs no change. In regard to Manganese, there are at present two rates based on the grades of ore, the first Rs. 1-4-0 per ton on ore with a manganese content of over 44 per cent and the second Re. 0-6-0 per ton on ore of lower content. The application of these rates involves analysis and entails delay. Government consider that under existing conditions, the continuance of differential rates is not necessary, and that it would be well to have a uniform rate on all manganese ore irrespective of grade. The different rates of royalty fixed on the grade of ore will accordingly be abolished and a flat rate of Re. 0-10-0 per ton on all grades of manganese ore uniformly levied.

3. The arrangement herein sanctioned will be in force for a period of two years from 1st April 1928. The revised rate of royalty in respect of manganese will apply to prospecting licenses granted or renewed from 1st April 1928.

4. A separate notification will issue in respect of the revised rate of royalty on manganese ore.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.